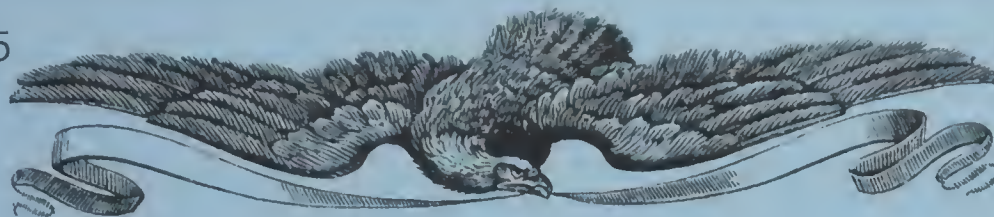

JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Volume 15

Number 1



2004

Barber Dime Hub Types

See pages 11-12



OBVERSE HUB I: 1892 - 1900

The 'N' in UNITED touches the ribbon's outer curve.



OBVERSE HUB II: 1901 - 1916

The ribbon's outer curve is rounder and separated from the 'N' in UNITED.

Plates courtesy of Steve Hustad

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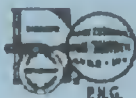
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JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Founded in 1989 by Steve Epstein

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BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If one collects Barber coins, our Society Journal is obviously not the sole source of Barber information. However, I wish to believe individuals writing about aspects of Barbers would be members of BCCS. Peter Shireman is a BCCS member and is an avid collector of mint state Barber Halves. Peter wrote a comprehensive article for the *Coin Dealer Newsletter / Monthly Supplement* this January. His article, entitled "Mint State Barber Halves," provides key information on high grade halves including rarity rankings, registry set information from PCGS and NGC, price trends and a discussion of the 1892 Micro O half in high grade. Articles appearing in the CDN Monthly Supplement are invariably written by noteworthy dealer experts. I can't recall a collector-authored article such as Peter Shireman's. We will obtain permission to republish this in the Journal.

Eileen has received many responses to our survey appearing in the last Journal issue. She will present some member comments in this issue. I would hope members feel comfortable providing their responses to a survey. Eileen and I will benefit in knowing what interests and opinions our members have. Our members should enjoy and benefit from the responses, comparing one's individual interests to those of other members. One note on the first survey and the appearance of an agenda from the 1994 ANA convention held in Detroit. This irrelevant text is my doing (a copy-and-paste slip) and should have been detected here before I sent this to Eileen. Look for complete Survey #1 results in the next issue. If members have any topics they would like to have included in Survey #2, please send them to either Eileen or myself.

Many members mention interest in having regional BCCS meetings at various coin shows. I encourage anyone to pull such a meeting together. Certainly, if there is advance planning, a notice can be placed in our Journal. For individuals living in the Midwest or willing to travel to Milwaukee, we will have a meeting at the Central States Numismatic Society. Here are the specifics:

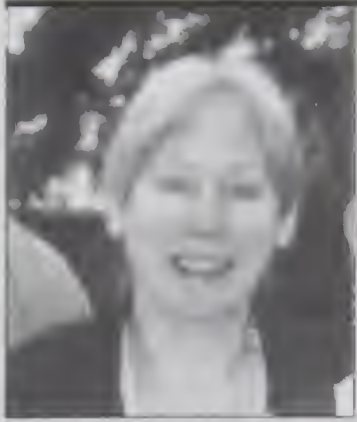
CSNS Convention

Midwest Airlines Center, Milwaukee

May 7-8-9, 2004

Barber Society meeting: May 8 at 10:00 AM

Numismatic regards,
Phil Carrigan



BCCS EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Quickly scanning returned surveys before forwarding them to Phil, I saw that many of you would like to get together with other members to share your opinions, experiences and findings regarding collecting Barbers. Being scattered throughout the country, this is very difficult. Other than the occasional meeting Phil can arrange, it is mainly this Journal that provides communication between Barber collectors. With that in mind, I went through the survey comments and am sharing with you as many as will fit into this issue's "Barber Bits."

While I am on the subject of the survey, I reluctantly must mention the BCCS annual meeting in Detroit, MI on July 30, 1994 that appeared below it. That was not a typo; it was an example of my obviously fallible proofreading skills. Phil had enclosed it with the survey (which I imagine is a result of that meeting) and I placed it on the survey form oblivious to the date. Several of you caught me on it. There *will be* a BCCS meeting in Milwaukee in May. See page 4 for details.

Also in the survey, a number of you indicated that you would write an article or note for the Journal for which I am most appreciative. Following the member comments in "Barber Bits" is a list of the types of articles members are most interested in reading. Your fellow Barber collectors want to hear your ideas and opinions as well as any interesting, frustrating or humorous experiences you've had while building your collection. If you've got a question, you're probably not alone, so throw it out to the membership - someone may have the answer.

Please note that the deadline for material for the next issue is June 1st.

THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Remember your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to Eileen at the post office or e-mail address on page 3.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS June 1st

1896-S Barber Quarter Gains in Low Grades

By **Paul M. Green**

It is not easy to determine what is the best or most promising Barber quarter. Many of them have a great deal to offer, and ironically there do not seem to be many collectors for those dates, which is unfortunate when everyone agrees that they want good value for their money.

One of the keys to a Barber quarter set has always been the 1896-S. There are plenty of reasons for its current price of \$375 in G-4, which just happens to be up from \$260 in early 1998.

Just the fact that the 1896-S Barber quarter has risen in price by a hefty percentage in a few years in a grade like G-4, not generally regarded as an "investment grade," is reason enough to take a long hard look at the coin.

People check the 1916-D Mercury dime or the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, but they tend to brush right by the price listings of Barber quarters. As good as the 1896-S might be, it is not even the key date of the Barber quarter. In fact, that is not all bad when you consider the dates that are more expensive. The 1901-S, the most expensive, is \$2,400 in G-4, and that is a very expensive G-4 coin of any type from any era.

It is actually the same price as a 1793 Chain reverse large cent, which was not only the first large cent and by some definitions the first coin of the U.S., but it was also a coin that had a mintage of just over 36,000. To be at the same price level as the 1793 is not something to be taken lightly, so the 1901-S has to be a very special coin, and with a mintage of 72,664, it is hard to argue against the 1901-S as a special date.

There is probably a good case to be made that the 1901-S mintage was not a good indication of its scarcity. A few years after the 1901-S was released, San Francisco was decimated by earthquake and in its ruins may very well lie the bulk of that already small mintage. We know that the 1901-S is even tougher than the mintage would suggest.

The 1913-S had a smaller 40,000 mintage, but appeared after the quake and at a time when there was more general interest in coins, as there had been a lot of new designs and valuable coins between 1901 and 1913. The 1913-S is \$525 in G-4, which is more than the 1896-S, but not much more.

The 1896-S had a mintage of 188,039, which is certainly on the low side. It may be no 1913-S or 1901-S, but less than 200,000 is definitely very low. It was also released into circulation at a time of limited collecting, and while the 1896-S may have moved some distance from San Francisco in the course of circulating, there is still the matter of that quake and destruction, as there certainly would have been some 1896-S quarters in circulation when the quake struck.

Fewer collectors at the time and more potential for destruction may help explain why, in any grade of uncirculated from MS-60 through MS-65, the 1896-S is the second most expensive Barber quarter behind the 1901-S. The 1913-S, while lower in mintage, had advantages in terms of survival in top grade that were not enjoyed by the 1901-S or the 1896-S.

If you look at 1896-S prices, the trend is an increase in all grades over the past few years.

With many coins there is a critical grade where there is an unusually large price increase. For example, it might be that a date is available in VG-8, but rarely found in a grade of F-12, so there is a big price jump between grades.

The 1896-S, however, is a date that is basically an unrecognized key in every grade and the price increases that take place in every grade suggest it is consistently difficult.

2003 BCCS Literary Contest Results

Congratulations to last year's Literary Contest winners! Ballot results are below. Many thanks to all who participated. I am pleased to report that every article on the ballot received votes. Our 2004 contest opens with this issue.

1st Place - \$50 - "Tracking the Elusive 1892-O 'Micro O' Half Dollar" by Michael Flanagan

2nd Place - \$25 - "The Elusive 1896-O Barber Half Dollar in VF Grade" by Robert Petty

3rd Place - 1 year FREE BCCS membership - "Building a Mint State Set of Barber Half Dollars, Part 1" by Peter K. Shireman

Hub Types, Logotypes & Mintmarks – Part 1

By Steve Hustad

Barber Dime hub types have been known about for quite awhile now, but there's always been some confusion as to the best and easiest way to attribute these pieces. There has also been occasional misunderstanding as to what years each hub type was used (both the obverse and reverse types), and where the overlaps in the reverse type occurred – year by year.

This next series on hub types, logotypes, and mintmark types is intended to add to your collecting enjoyment, starting with an attempt to make the attribution of the various dime hub types easier. I also hope that if you, the collector, know how to quickly and easily identify these different hub type pieces, they will become a regular and enjoyable part in expanding your collections and in cherrypicking at coin shows. And enjoyment is why we do this in the first place, right?

I'd prepared these diagnostic plates some time ago when I was contemplating writing a book on each of the series (as with my earlier series in these pages on various quarter die varieties), and those are the plates that I am presenting here. Many of you will find this information basic (or maybe as unnecessary if you don't collect varieties), but many others, I hope, will find these drawings and listings useful for quick and reliable identification – especially at coin shows, where the thrill of discovery is so much fun!

We'll start this series with the hub types for dimes, and identify those years that the various reverse types overlapped (1901 – 1904 primarily). The nice thing about overlapping use is that it creates multiple (and very collectable) types within each year's date/mint, and I believe that this leads to more varied and interesting collections. And more varied and interesting collections lead to more enjoyment.

Four drawings make up the hub types for the dimes: two obverse and two reverse types. The plate text that accompanies the obverse drawings is self explanatory, but the reverse hub types are where things get interesting. Again, the plate text is clear (I hope), but the overlapping years of 1901 through (and including) 1904 are what we want to highlight. Within those four years each reverse hub type was used, except in 1902 (must keep searching because I don't believe 1902 would be left out).

I've included a list below of those types available within each year/mint – as I know them so far – for your reference. Undoubtedly others exist, but searching and discovering is half the fun!

For the year 1900, I've only seen Type I/I combinations (obverse hub I paired with reverse hub I), so the hub type variety collecting begins with 1901 dimes...at least as far as I know to date.

For 1901 through 1904, I have, or know of, the following hub combinations:

1901 - II/I & II/II
1901-O - II/I & II/II
1901-S - II/I
1902 - II/II
1902-O - II/II
1902-S - II/II
1902, (RPD-S) - II/II
1903 - II/II
1903-O - II/II
1903-S - II/I
1904 - II/II
1904-S - II/I
1904-S - II/II

All 1905 minted dimes that I've seen are of the II/II hub type combinations.

I'm sure there are more out there. Please check your collections and list what years/mints you have and report back to the BCCS Journal so we may begin to get more of a feel for just what's 'out there,' as well as how scarce some of these pieces might be.

In the meantime, get out those loops, pull out your collections, and attend some coin shows. Happy searching!

Next issue: Hub types for the Barber Quarter series.



OBVERSE HUB I: 1892 - 1900

BENCHMARK DETAILS:

- 1) Laurel leaves have semi-rounded tips.
- 2) Leaf point just below the second 'S' in STATES is far from the 'S.'
- 3) Laurel wreath berries are small.
- 4) The 'N' in UNITED touches the ribbon's outer curve.
- 5) Inner ear detail is incomplete.

Of these features, use #2, 4 and 5 for attribution, as these are simplest to verify.



OBVERSE HUB II: 1901 - 1916

BENCHMARK DETAILS:

- 1) Laurel leaf tips are noticeably more pointed throughout.
- 2) Leaf below second 'S' in STATES is much longer and nearly touching the 'S.'
- 3) Berries in wreath are slightly larger.
- 4) The ribbon's outer curve is more round and separated from the 'N' in UNITED.
- 5) Inner ear detail is complete, though simple.

To date, no overlap between Hubs I and II has been noticed.



REVERSE HUB I: 1892 - 1900
and sporadically until 1905 inclusive

BENCHMARK DETAILS:

- 1) Thin right ribbon end with shallow, subtle fold at the tip.
- 2) Slightly lower relief overall, with spidery fine detail within the leaves.
- 3) Other very minor differences from Hub II too small to be consistently noticeable.

Use feature #1 for attribution.



REVERSE HUB II: 1901 - 1916;
exclusively from 1906 on

BENCHMARK DETAILS:

- 1) Right ribbon end is now thicker and has an extra fold on its bottom near the tip.
- 2) Relief is a bit higher and fine inner leaf detail is more deeply engraved.
- 3) Minor changes as noted in #3 on previous page.

See text and date by date listings for overlapping of reverse hub types from 1901 through 1905.

Barbers: A Unique Perspective to their History, Beauty and Rarity

By **Q. David Bowers**

Editor's note: Some topics are timeless. Some articles are timely. Occasionally, as space allows, we reprint articles from past Journals which we feel will be of interest to our newer members. This article is reprinted from the BCCS Journal Vol. 1, No. 2, Summer 1989, pp. 4-6.

...In their day, 1892 to 1916, Barber coins were generally overlooked by the collecting fraternity, many members of which dismissed them as being "inartistic" or "mere tokens." Indeed, in 1895 there was a groundswell movement to redesign the American coinage, a number of private individuals submitted sketches, and it was hoped that the Barber dime, quarter, and half dollar would disappear from the scene. After that time, it became popular to condemn the coinage, but this was not particularly unusual, for just as a prophet is without honor in his own country, coins of the time were without honor in their places of issue. Not liked either were the Indian Cent and Liberty Nickel, not to overlook the gold coinage. Then, as now, it is easier to complain about something than to furnish constructive criticism.

When the Mercury Dime, Standing Liberty Quarter, and Liberty Walking Half Dollar replaced the Barber coinage in 1916, there was much enthusiasm. And, no doubt the new designs were beautiful and also had the advantage of being different for each series.

In the meantime, during the span of issuance of Barber coins there was relatively little interest in collecting them by date and mintmark sequence. It was not until the year 1900 that information appeared in print delineating the rarity of the 1894-S dime, for example. Although Augustus G. Heaton's Mint Marks book, published in 1893, paved the way for date and mint collecting, it was not until about 15 years later that this caught on in a big way, and when it did, the Barber coins were not among the favorites to be acquired.

I have always liked Barber coins, and I have felt that recognition for them is long overdue. I consider the design to be quite beautiful in its own way, a sentiment which is not unique with me. In his book, Numismatic Art in America, Cornelius Vermuele quoted T. R. Marvin in the American Journal of Numismatics in 1892:

The general effect (of the new Barber coinage) is pleasing; of the three the dime is to many the most attractive piece. The head of Liberty is dignified, but although the silly story has been started that the profile is that of a 'reigning belle' of New York, she could hardly be called a beauty; there is a suggestion, difficult to define, yet perceptible, of the classic heads on some of the Roman coins, and a much stronger suggestion of the head on the French francs of 1872 and onward; but there is a fullness in the upper lip, which detracts from the expression... The eagle is compromise between the buzzard on the dollar and the heraldic eagle on the gold coinage; the wings are not so erect, and are more widely expanded, and their tips extend nearly to the rim; it is not the slender neck and body of conventional eagles on the German coins, nor their serrated pinions, but the legs and talons are widespread, and decidedly heraldic in their treatments; the head is spirited and well-drawn.

From this description it may be fairly inferred that in many respects these coins are an advance over what has hitherto been accomplished, but there is yet a long distance between them and the ideal national coin... Coins of the highest type of art will be struck for popular use about the same day that the quadrature of the circle shall be exactly accomplished.

The preceding quoted commentary by Marvin seems to praise and condemn the design at the same time, however, it is clear that Marvin preferred it over to "what has hitherto been accomplished," meaning the Liberty Seated design. Obviously, Marvin had little love for the Morgan silver dollar either - witness the "buzzard" comment!

Cornelius Vermuele, viewing the Barber coinage from the perspective of history, created a commentary which today could well serve as an inspiration to Barber coin collectors... Calling it a "durable design of monumental validity," the author noted:

The designs of Barber's coins were more attuned to the times than even he perhaps realized. The plumpish, matronly gravitas of Liberty had come to America seven years earlier in the person of Frederic Bartholdi's giant statue on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. Such sculptures, whether called Liberty or Columbia or The Republic or a personification of intellect, were dominant themes of the Chicago World's Fair, the Columbian Exposition of 1892, termed by Saint-Gaudens "the greatest meeting

of artists since the fifteenth century.” Chief among these statues was Daniel Chester French’s colossal Republic, a Pheidian matron holding aloft an eagle on an orb in one hand and a Liberty cap on an emblem in the other. The heavy profile, solemn eyes, thick jaw, and massive neck of the statue were absolutely in harmony with what Charles Barber had created for the coinage in the year of the Fair’s opening.

Of all American coins long in circulation, no series has stood the wearing demands of modern coinage so well as the half dollar, quarter, and dime developed by the Chief Engraver at Philadelphia. Liberty’s cap, incised diadem, and wreath of laurel were designed to echo all the depth and volume of her Olympian countenance. These classical substances are offset, almost literally, by the sharply rectangular dentils of the raised rim and by the strength of thirteen six-pointed stars. On the reverse of the two larger coins, an equal constellation of stars has five points and is clustered above the eagle’s shaggy, craggy profile. On both sides the simple dignity of motto, legend, and denomination binds the pictorialism into a cohesive tondo. The wealth of irregular surfaces and sharp angles is an almost electrifying aesthetic experience. The wreath of the dime’s reverse carries the plasticity of the eagle’s feathers into miniature dimensions and entwines the less complicated inscription in forthright fashion. This wreath also exhibits its own freshness and sculptural activity; leaves, berries and stems are alive with a carefully controlled sense of nature. Even when these coins have been worn nearly smooth, their outlines suggest the harmony of interior detail in careful planes of relief that make uncirculated specimens a pleasure to contemplate. The sculptor was unsurpassed in the mechanics of creating a durable design of monumental validity.

In our own time in the present era, 1989, Barber coins are highly desired by those collecting “type” sets, while those putting together sets by date and mintmark sequence are fewer in number. The possession of a Barber dime, quarter or half dollar - preferably in a high Mint State or Proof grade - is the goal of anyone desiring to have a representative set of American coinage.

Why aren’t Barber coins more popular with date and mintmark collectors? One reason, in my opinion, is that even a small amount of friction or contact will cause the cheek of Miss Liberty to appear scuffed and, in some instances, unattractive. The design is such that this area will not sustain wear gracefully. Once Barber coins were placed into circulation, they rapidly wore away on the higher points of

the obverse, so that today, specimens with full LIBERTY on the headband are quite scarce. Anyone attempting to put together a complete set of Barber half dollars in EF or AU grade has quite a challenge ahead, despite the fact that the coins are not particularly expensive. Most surviving Barber coins are in lower grades such as Good and Very Good. There simply is not a large “population” around in higher grades, and really choice Mint State and Proof coins are very rare, considering their context.

The rarity of Barber coins in what would be called MS-65 grade by today’s standards is pointed out by the fact that although a number of 1894-S dimes, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S quarters, and other scarce issues have come on the market in recent years, not during our lifetime has a complete collection of Barber coinage in MS-65 or better grade ever crossed the auction block. This is a remarkable statement, considering the untold millions of dollars of coins which have changed hands. Put another way, top grade Barber coins are much rarer than realized.

Today, market prices are skewed toward “type” coins, and such scarce issues as New Orleans and San Francisco die varieties of the 1890’s can be acquired for little more than Philadelphia issues with measurably higher mintages. To the date and mintmark collector, here indeed lies an opportunity.

If it is any consolation, the design of the Morgan silver dollar in its day was far more widely condemned than was the design used on the Barber coinage. And yet now, in 1989, Morgan dollars are the most popular series in American numismatics. The reason is, of course, the availability of millions of coins in Uncirculated grade. Be that as it may, it points out that popularity has little to do with artistic considerations and, besides, two people can look at the same coin and come up with widely differing opinions.

The Barber coinage is an area whose time has come, and I wish you... all the best in giving the Barber dime, quarter, and half dollar the recognition they so richly deserve.



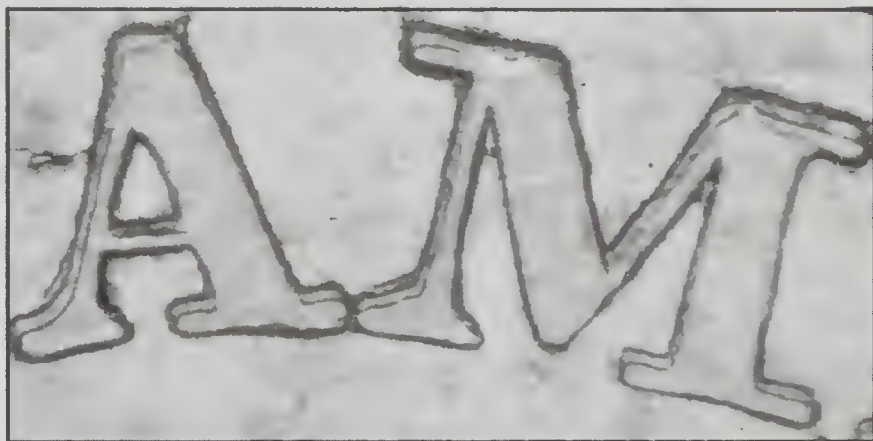
1887 Liberty Head Nickel DDR-002 Reclassified

By Kevin Flynn

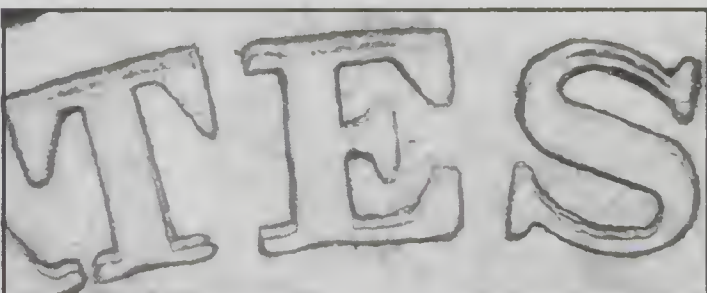
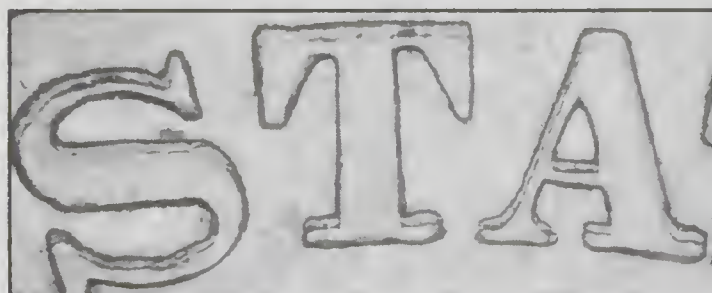
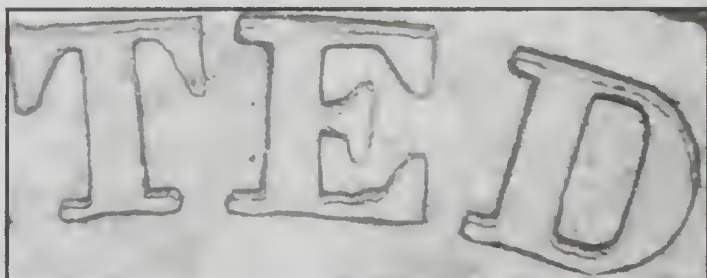
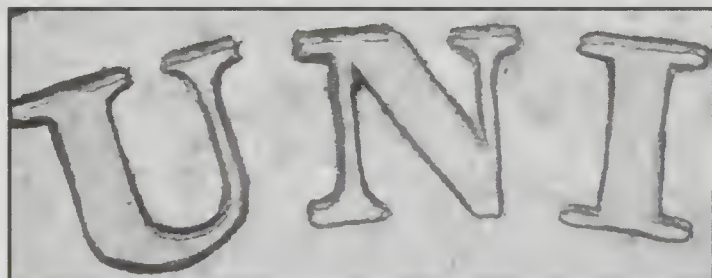
In the Liberty Head Nickel book written with Bill Van Note and published by J. T. Stanton, I attempted to list all doubled dies, misplaced dates, and repunched dates. Three different doubled die reverses are listed for 1887. This article concerns DDR-002. This variety was previously listed as a Class V based on the examination of a low grade specimen. A high grade specimen has been found which proves this variety to be a Class II. Careful examination shows this variety to be a tripled die reverse with tripling appearing on the AM of AMERICA. Doubling shows on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CENTS, E PLURIBUS UNUM and the wreath. The strength of the doubling makes this doubled die extremely desirable.

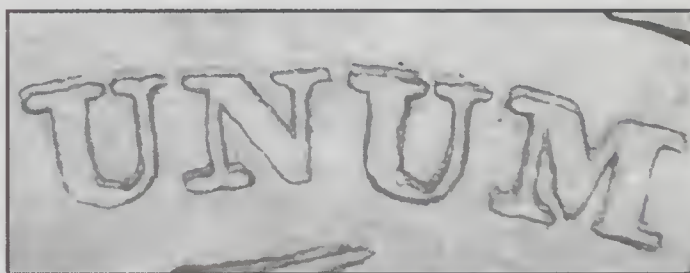
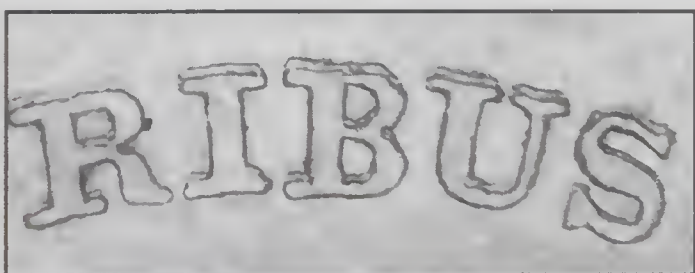
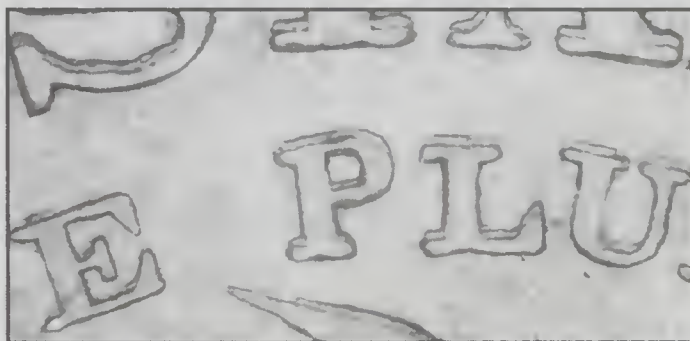
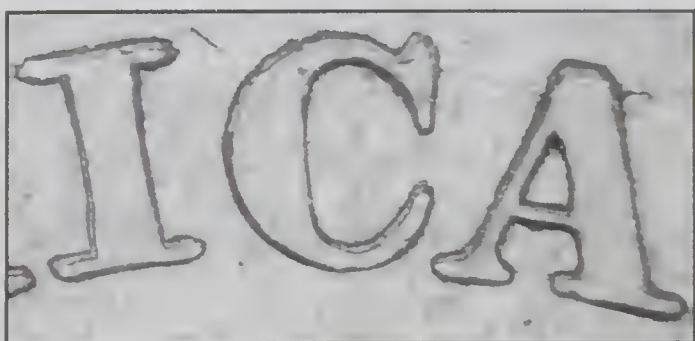
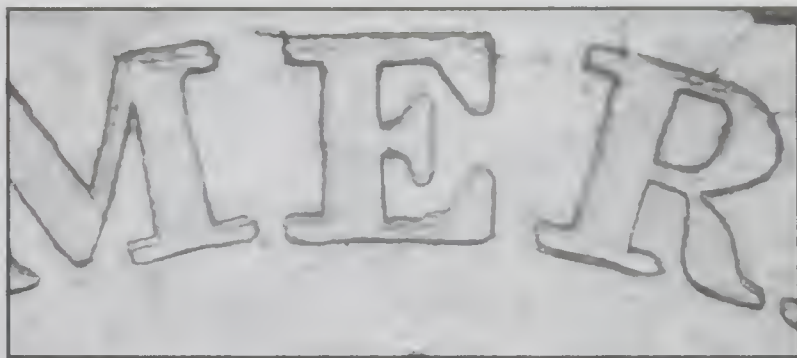
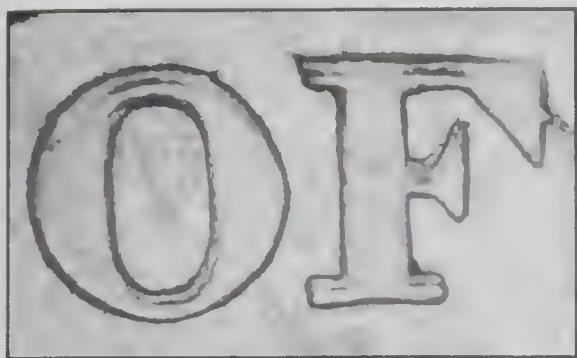
Editor's note: "1887 Liberty Nickel DDR-001 - What Class of Doubling Is It?" by Kevin Flynn can be found on page 13 of the Vol. 14, No. 1 Journal.

Tripling appears on the A and M of AMERICA.

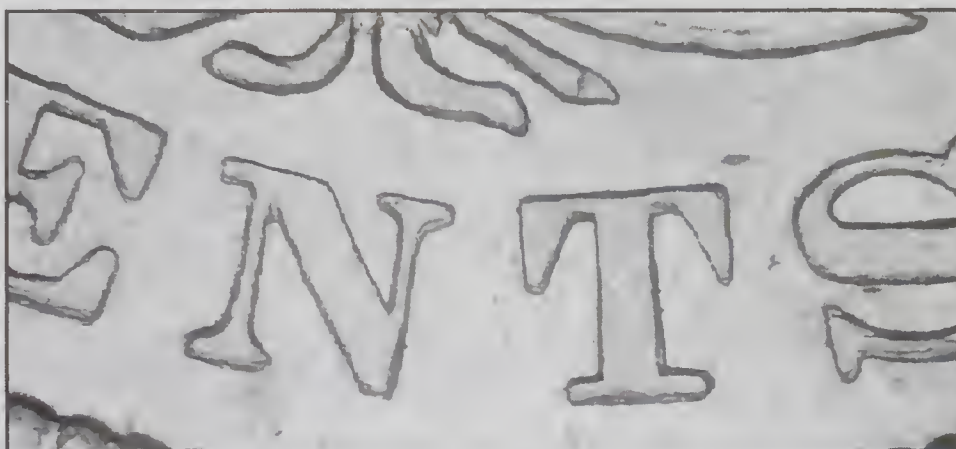


Doubling shows on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM.

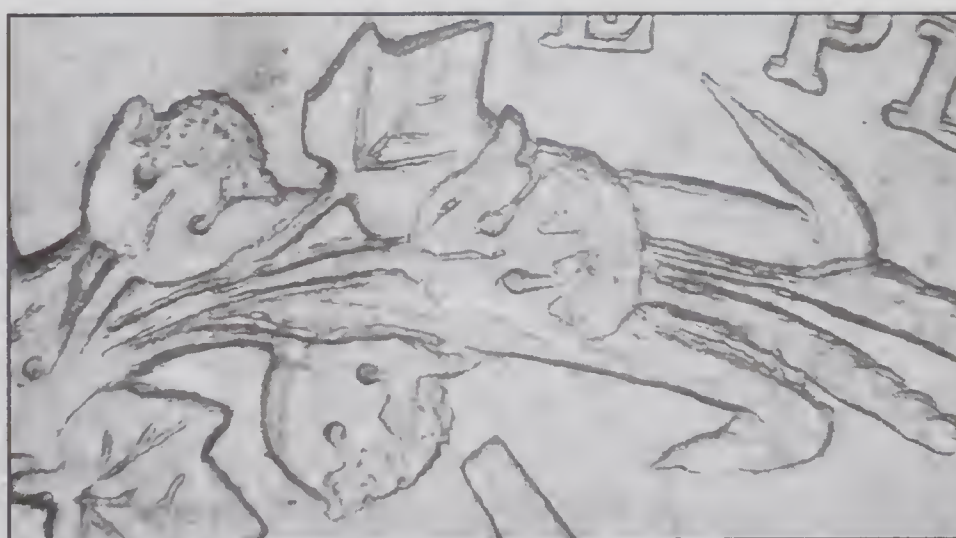


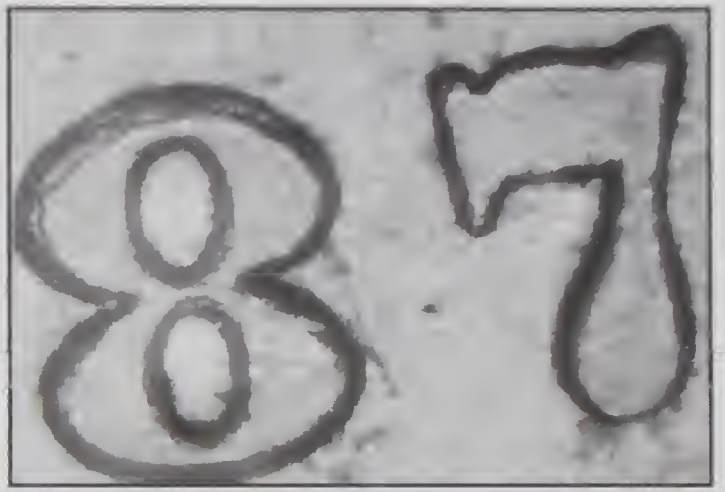
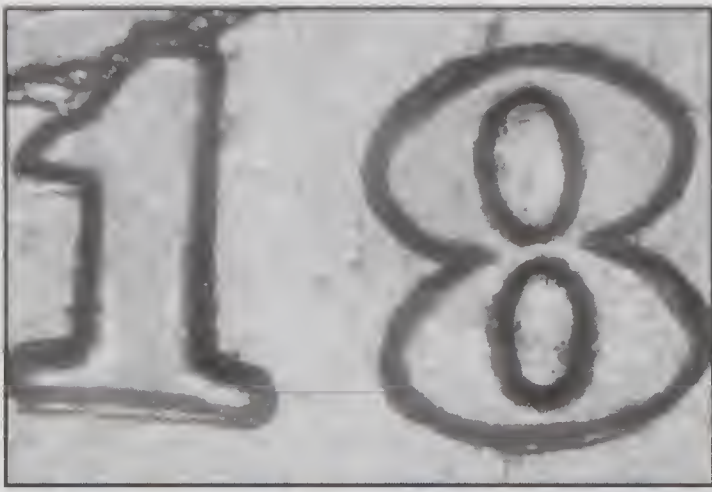


*Here you see the
doubling on CENTS.*



*Doubling is also evi-
dent on the wreath.*





The obverse of this variety is easily distinguishable as there is repunching on the date and the 1 is touching the base of the neck.

BARBER BITS

Special Offer for BCCS Members

Glenn Church has generously donated 5 slightly used Eagle notebook style certified coin storage albums to BCCS as a fund raiser. PCGS, NGC, and PCI holders all fit in the album pockets. Each of the brown plastic, leatherette-like books has three sturdy hard plastic pages. Each page has 9 pockets and allows the coins to be viewed from both sides. These albums sell for \$24.95 new. We are making these available to members for **\$10 each plus postage**.

If you would like to purchase one or more of these albums, please phone or e-mail Eileen (contact information is on page 3).

Member Survey Comments

“Please identify smaller ‘vest pocket’ dealers (where known). Most large dealers are already known.”

“When I joined, I had one Barber coin - 1892 dime. Now I have several of each series. The journey to here has been fun. I still have a ways to go to get ‘down to one.’ The time will come.”

“Like to make commentary on how hard [it is] to find certain dates.”

“I would like to see in a future Journal how many charter members are still on the books, high and low charter member #s (no names), and total membership.”

“It would be nice if we could have more articles on collecting and on the history of specific coins, and fewer articles on die varieties. Also, I am happy to see that we

will meet in Milwaukee. We should meet more often.”

“Would you please publish rarity charts for Barber dimes, quarters and half dollars in the BCCS Journal. Thanks.”

“Vol. 14, #1 ~ one of the micro ‘o’ trackings was from me.”

“I appreciate the effort everyone makes to turn out the Journal.”

“Would like to see more surveys on key dates similar to 1892-O micro o half census or even survey showing what our members collect categorizing by grade.”

“Good job; nice variety of articles!”

“Barbers are beautiful! A Barber variety guide for the whole series would be awesome!”

“It is very difficult for me to travel to major coin shows... However, I wish BCCS had meetings - (exchange of knowledge and interests, etc.) in Hot Springs, Texarkana, Little Rock, etc. Perhaps you or Phil Carrigan could have listings of Barber or BCCS members in each state that are active or serious members. I am not a computer buff, but my granddaughter... handles my e-mails.”

“Good job, keep it up!”

“That we could have a BCCS meeting close to my area.”

“I am getting to point I need to sell out. How is best way to dispose? All coins [are] in a bank vault.”

“Enjoy the publication - keep up the good work!”

“Not interested in varieties, RPMs, errors.”

“I think there are too many articles on repunched dates and mintmarks. I personally am not into varieties but enjoy articles on peoples’ collecting experiences, coin finds and scarcity ratings of particular dates.”

“Keep up the good work with the Journal!”

“Today I was talking to a coworker who’s been collecting since 1960 and still has a lot of old-time ideas. He didn’t believe me when I told him the 1894-S dime was a proof issue. I told him to check his Red Book which he immediately did, proving I was right. I like to play ‘Name That Price’ with him, for example the 1982-P quarter (gasp!). He lived in California in 1960 and got a lot of ‘S’ wheats, and occasionally Indian cents.”

“Keep up the good work! I truly enjoy reading the articles and it helps me keep abreast of what is happening in the coin scene.”

Types of Articles You Enjoy the Most...

...include, but are not limited to, historical, collecting stories, personal experiences, varieties, technical, dimes and quarters, true numbers and availability, errors, rarity and condition, landmark reference collections, minting histories, scarce dates, date/mint analysis, grading, halves, informative, major varieties, new discoveries, original thoughts, investigative activities, census studies, and special tips from fellow collectors.

Congratulations to

David W. Lange on the publication of his article, "Hub Changes in Barber Silver Coins," in Numismatist, Vol. 116, No. 8, Aug. 2003, pp. 22-23.

and **Peter K. Shireman** on the publication of his article, "Mint State Barber Halves," in Coin Dealer Newsletter's Monthly Supplement Vol. XXIX, No. 1, Jan. 9, 2004.

We will request permission to reprint both Barber articles in the Journal.

BCCS Treasurer's Annual Report

Opening balance January 1, 2003	\$4839.35
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Receipts

Dues	3255.00	
Advertising	20.00	
Back issues	119.75	
Total		\$3394.75

Total funds available:	\$8234.10
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Expenses

Journal production	2733.90	
Postage	262.72	
Literary prizes	90.00	
ANA dues	29.00	
Bank charges, misc.	45.40	
Total		\$3161.02

Closing balance December 31, 2003	\$5072.08
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1/4 page	1 issue.....\$20	4 issues.....\$70
1/2 page	1 issue.....\$30	4 issues.....\$100
1 page	1 issue.....\$70	4 issues.....\$250
1 page inside front or rear cover	1 issue..\$80	4 issues.....\$300
1 page outside rear cover	1 issue...\$125	4 issues.....\$400